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State Stewardship Coordinating Committee Members

USDA Forest Service

Charlie Krebs, Director, Cooperative Forestry, Region 6

Designee: Ray Abriel or Debra Okholm

USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Larry Albin, State Executive Director

Designee: Stan Liebing

USDA Soil Conservation Service

Lynn Brown, State Conservationist

Designee: Dennis Robinson Designee:

Washington Department of Wildlife

Curt Smitch, Director

John Mankowski or Lynda Hoffman

Washington Department of Fisheries

Robert Turner, Director

Designee: Mark Hunter

Local Government

**Steve Wells, Resource Planner

Department of Community Development

Forest Products Industry

Washington Forest Protection Assn

Bill Jacobs, Executive Director

Designee: Lynne Ferguson

State Forester

Department of Natural Resources

Designee: Warren Warfield, SPS Region

Environmental Organization

Washington Environmental Council

Darlene Madenwald, Director

**Designee: Judy Turpin

NW Indian Fisheries Commission

Jim Anderson, Executive Director

Designee: Scott Hall

Landowners

**Kit Ellis, George Huffman, Dwight Morgan,

**Rob Quoidbach, Robert Playfair,

Bill & Erin Woods

State Conservation Commission

Steve Meyer, Executive Director

Designee: Chuck Bagley

Private Consultants

Jim O'Donnell, Forest and Wildlife Management

**Frank Shirley, Association of Consulting Foresters

Department of Ecology

Mary Riveland, Director

Designee: David Roberts

WSU Cooperative Extension, Extension Foresters

**Don Hanley, Seattle; Dave Baumgartner, Pullman

Washington Assn of Conservation Districts

John Boulton, Co-Chair, Forestry Committee

Designee: Chuck Bagley

Forest Landowners Association

Washington Farm Forestry Association

Nels Hanson, Executive Director

Designee: Jean Bolton

** member of Forest Legacy Subcommittee

September 9, 1993
NO. 93-070

CONTACT: Dorian Smith, 206-902-1026
Or Kammie Bunes, 206-902-1683

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR FORESTS SOUGHT

Forest lands in Washington under threat of conversion to non-forest uses may become eligible for designation as "Forest Legacy Areas" under a new federal program administered by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

The program is designed for private landowners with eligible properties who voluntarily choose to participate.

A draft report assessing the condition of the state's forest resources, as well as Washington's need for federal funds to stem the loss of private forest lands in Washington, is available for public review.

The Forest Legacy Program, established by Congress as part of the 1990 Farm Bill, encourages traditional forest uses on private lands threatened by conversion to non-forest uses through commercial or residential development. It also will make limited federal funds available for the purchase of development rights on private lands identified as possessing significant natural resources.

Washington is one of only five states spearheading the program, explained DNR Program Specialist Kammie Bunes, who is coordinating the agency's participation. As part of that effort, she said DNR is identifying areas within the state which may become eligible for voluntary enrollment in the program.

"As Washington's population grows, forest lands are being converted to non-forest uses at an alarming rate," Washington Public Lands Commissioner Jennifer Belcher said in calling for participation in the Forest Legacy Program.

"Wide-scale conversion to non-forest use is the single largest threat to forest land in our state. Timber supply, wildlife, water quality and recreational opportunities are all affected by a shrinking forest land base," she explained.

"Forest Legacy will become one more tool DNR can use to balance the management

of private forest lands for wood products as well as other traditional forest uses," Belcher added.

To participate in the federal program, DNR has prepared a draft report assessing the condition of the state's forest resources, including aesthetics, fish and wildlife habitat, geological features, minerals, soil productivity, recreation, timber production and water quality.

The report, which addresses cultural and historic uses of Washington's forest lands, is available by calling or writing Kammie Bunes, (206) 902-1683, PO Box 47046, Olympia, WA 98504-7046. Comments on the Forest Legacy Program may also be sent to the same address.

Some lands identified in that draft may eventually become eligible for designation as Forest Legacy Areas. Willing landowners who choose to participate in the voluntary program could then sell their development rights to the federal government through conservation easements.

A conservation easement allows the federal government to buy some land rights while the landowner retains others. For instance, a landowner could choose to sell their development rights while still retaining the right to manage the site for wood production. A landowner could also sell their timber harvest rights on lands identified as possessing special scenic views or wildlife habitat.

#

THE WASHINGTON STATE GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT: AN OVERVIEW

In the last several years, unprecedented population growth and suburban sprawl have threatened Washington's forest and agricultural lands. Hundreds of acres of critical wetlands and wildlife habitat conservation areas have been forever lost to development. Traffic congestion, especially in western Washington, has clogged the highways and fouled the air. Sources for clean drinking water have been poisoned by increased pollution. Flooding and landslides have become yearly events in areas of new development. In short, the quality of life that made Washington such a desirable place to call home was rapidly disappearing.

To address these very important problems and respond to mounting citizen demands for a solution, the Legislature passed, and Governor Gardner signed into law, ESHB 2929 commonly known as the Growth Management Act (GMA) of 1990.

GMA requires all cities and counties in the state to do some planning. It calls for the fastest growing counties, and the cities within them, to plan extensively in keeping with the following state goals:

- ◆ Conservation of important timber, agricultural and mineral resource lands.
- ◆ Protection of critical areas.
- ◆ Planning coordination among neighboring jurisdictions.
- ◆ Consistency of capital and transportation plans with land use plans.
- ◆ Early and continuous public participation in the land use planning process.

The basic objective of the legislation is to guide and encourage local governments in assessing their goals, evaluating their community assets, writing comprehensive plans, and implementing those plans through regulations and innovative techniques that encompass their future vision. The state's main role under GMA is to assist and enable local governments to design their own programs to fit local needs and opportunities. This "bottom up" approach is consistent with Washington's long-held tradition of local governance.

As of December 1991, ten counties decided to take advantage of the assistance offered under GMA's requirements. Some of these counties, particularly those in eastern Washington and rural parts of the state, looked at planning under GMA as a necessary first step to obtain either needed services for their communities or to attract economic development.

Amendments passed by the Legislature, and signed into law by the Governor in 1991, strengthened GMA's provision for regional coordination and defined the state's enforcement role. This second phase created a framework for regional coordination. Local jurisdictions planning under GMA are required to adopt county-wide planning policies to form the basis of their comprehensive plans, and state agencies must conform with local comprehensive plans.

The 1991 amendments created three Growth Planning Hearing Boards to resolve disputes concerning comprehensive plans and development regulations adopted under GMA. The Governor is authorized to impose sanctions on cities, counties, and state agencies who do not comply with GMA goals and requirements. The sanctions include withholding specified tax revenues and state agency allotments.

EIGHTY-FIVE PERCENT OF STATE POPULATION IS PLANNING UNDER GMA

Any county (including cities within the county) must plan if it has the following:

1. Both a population of 50,000 or more and a population increase of ten percent or more over the last ten years (these counties are King, Pierce, Snohomish, Clark, Kitsap, Thurston, Whatcom, Skagit, Island, Chelan, Clallam, Yakima, and Grant); or
2. A population increase of more than 20 percent for the last ten years regardless of current population. (These counties are Jefferson, Mason, and San Juan. They all chose to plan under GMA.)

In any of the remaining 23 counties in Washington state, a majority vote of the county commissioners to plan in accord with GMA triggers the requirement that the county, as well as all the cities within that county, plan according to GMA. (As of November 15, 1991, counties choosing to plan under GMA are Benton, Douglas, Franklin, Kittitas, Pacific, Walla Walla, Ferry, Pend Oreille, Columbia, and Garfield.)

As of November 15, 1991, 26 counties are planning under GMA. Together, these counties make up 85 percent of the state's population.

NEW GMA RESPONSIBILITIES ARE WORTHWHILE FOR ALL OF WASHINGTON'S COMMUNITIES

GMA requires the following of counties and cities in Washington not planning under GMA:

1. Resource lands (forest, agricultural, and mineral) and critical areas (wetlands, geologically hazardous areas, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, aquifer recharge areas, and frequently flooded areas) must be classified and designated by September 1, 1991. The Department of Community Development (DCD) can extend the deadline for this requirement up to 180 days.
2. Critical areas must be given protection by March 1, 1992. This deadline may be extended up to 180 days.
3. All cities and counties with comprehensive plans must make their development regulations (zoning, subdivision, and other controls) consistent with comprehensive plans by July 1, 1992.

GMA requires the following of all counties and cities in Washington.

1. As of July 1, 1990, short plats and subdivisions may be approved only if written findings are made that services are available, or that appropriate provisions are made for the public health, safety, and welfare.
2. As of July 1, 1990, any building permit application must supply evidence of adequate water supply for the intended use. The state (the Departments of Ecology and Health) and local governments not planning under GMA may mutually agree to exempt some areas.

KEY INGREDIENTS AND ESSENTIAL TIME FRAMES ARE OUTLINED IN GMA

The following requirements apply to counties and cities required to plan or choosing to plan under GMA:

1. Cities and counties must begin discussing designating Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) by July 1, 1991. These areas will, at a minimum, include all cities as well as the areas needed to accommodate a 20-year projected population increase as determined by the Office of Financial Management (OFM). UGA designations must be updated at least every ten years. OFM will provide each county with population projections to the year 2010. OFM must review these population projections with counties prior to their adoption. Each county, and the cities within that county, will need to work together to allocate the county's projected population. New fully-contained communities and master-planned resorts are allowed outside of UGAs if certain criteria are met. Counties must reserve a portion of the county's population projection for new fully-contained communities. If disputes arise between the county and a city on these issues, DCD may provide mediation services.
 2. Resource lands (forest, agricultural, and mineral lands) and critical areas (wetlands, geologically hazardous areas, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, aquifer recharge areas, and frequently flooded areas) must be given interim designation and protection by September 1, 1991. DCD can extend the deadline for this requirement up to 180 days. Regulations protecting resource lands need to comply with the following provisions:
 - Forest and agricultural lands in UGAs cannot be designated as resource lands unless an existing program authorizes the transfer or purchase of development rights.
 - Management activities on designated resource lands are to be protected from interference by uses of adjacent lands when those activities are conducted in accordance with best management practices.
 - A notice that commercial activities on resource lands may not be compatible with residential development must be included in permits issued on a property within 300 feet of designated resource lands.
 3. Comprehensive plans must contain the following elements:
 - Land Use
 - Transportation
 - Housing
 - Capital Facilities
 - Utilities
 - Rural (for counties)
- The following optional elements may be included: conservation, solar energy, recreation, and sub-area plans where appropriate.
4. For counties and cities required to plan under GMA, comprehensive plans containing required elements must be completed by July 1, 1993. (Grant County is an exception, because the 1990 census figures required Grant County, as of July 1, 1991, to plan under GMA. Their comprehensive plan must be completed by July 1, 1994, or three years from when they were required to plan under GMA.) For counties and cities choosing to plan under GMA, comprehensive plans must be completed three years from the date the county chose to plan under GMA. Final designation for UGAs, resource lands, and critical areas should be contained in this comprehensive plan.

5. Development regulations (zoning, subdivision, and other controls) must be consistent with comprehensive plans. For cities and counties required to plan under GMA, this is required by July 1, 1994. (Grant County is an exception, because the 1990 census figures required Grant County, as of July 1, 1991, to plan under GMA. Their development regulations must be completed by July 1, 1995.) For counties and cities choosing to plan under GMA, consistent development regulations must be adopted within a year from the time they completed their comprehensive plans. Those final development regulations will replace or incorporate interim regulations adopted in 1991 for resource lands and critical areas.
6. Once urban growth boundaries are established, no annexations can take place outside this boundary.
7. Comprehensive plans must include a process for siting essential public facilities. No county or city can preclude essential public facilities. OFM must maintain a list of essential state public facilities required, or likely to be built in the next six years.
8. The county, the cities in the county, and neighboring jurisdictions are required to jointly identify lands useful for public purposes (i.e., landfills, sewage treatment facilities, schools, etc.).

REGIONAL COORDINATION IS EMPHASIZED UNDER GMA

County-wide planning policies must be adopted by counties planning under GMA in cooperation with the cities to ensure city and county comprehensive plans are consistent.

1. The county must adopt county-wide planning policies after collaborating with the cities in the county on their development.
2. A framework for developing the policies must be completed by October 1, 1991, and the planning policies must be adopted by July 1, 1992.
3. The policies must at least address the following: (1) UGAs; (2) provision of urban services; (3) siting of state and regional public facilities; (4) transportation; (5) affordable housing; (6) planning within UGAs; (7) economic development; and (8) fiscal impacts.
4. Multi-county planning policies must be completed for Snohomish, King, and Pierce Counties, and may be completed by other counties planning under GMA.
5. The Governor and cities can appeal adopted county-wide planning policies to a hearings board.
6. Counties may eliminate boundary review boards after adopting comprehensive plans and consistent development regulations.

GROWTH PLANNING HEARINGS BOARDS ARE ESTABLISHED

1. Three Growth Planning Hearing Boards are established, one for eastern Washington, one for central Puget Sound (Snohomish, King, Pierce, and Kitsap Counties), and one for western Washington. Each board has three members appointed by the Governor.
2. The boards hear petitions on whether state agencies, counties, or cities comply with the goals and requirements of GMA and petitions on OFM's population projections.

3. The state, counties, cities, and persons who are aggrieved, who appeared at the local hearing, or who are certified by the Governor can petition the boards. There are additional limitations on petitions by the state.
4. Comprehensive plans and development regulations are presumed valid. The petitioner must show that the state, county, or city erroneously interpreted or applied GMA.

THE GOVERNOR CAN USE INCENTIVES AND SANCTIONS

1. The Governor can impose sanctions on counties, cities, and state agencies after a Growth Planning Hearings Board finds that a county, city, or state agency has failed to comply with a board order.
2. Incentives and sanctions for cities and counties required or choosing to plan under GMA can be applied through state grants, loans, and taxing authority.
3. Sanctions for state agencies can be withholding of state agencies' allotments.

NEW RESPONSIBILITIES ARE GIVEN TO STATE AGENCIES

1. State agencies must comply with local comprehensive plans and development regulations of cities and counties planning under GMA.
2. DCD must adopt procedural criteria to assist counties and cities in adopting comprehensive plans and development regulations. These criteria are considered by the Growth Planning Hearings Boards in evaluating compliance of plans, regulations, and plan amendments with the goals and requirements of GMA.
3. DCD must administer environmental planning pilot projects, which consider improved ways of evaluating the cumulative effects of growth through the State Environmental Policy Act review process. DCD must evaluate the effectiveness of the pilot projects by December 31, 1993 and submit a final report to the Legislature by December 31, 1995.
4. The Washington State Attorney General must establish a process that state agencies and local governments can use to protect private property rights.
5. A temporary committee was created comprised of various state agencies, the Washington Association of Counties, the Association of Washington Cities, and citizens to report to the Legislature on the identification, protection, and acquisition of natural resources of state-wide significance by December 31, 1991. DCD provided staff for the committee.

GMA PROVIDES ESSENTIAL TOOLS FOR MANAGING GROWTH

1. Impact fees are authorized for public streets and roads, public parks, open space and recreation facilities, school facilities, and fire facilities that are not part of a school district. The financing system for off-site improvements must provide for a balance between impact fees and other sources of public funds. Impact fees alone cannot be used to fund systems improvements. Impact fees can only be imposed by cities and counties required to or choosing to plan under GMA.

2. An additional .25 percent real estate excise tax is authorized (without voter approval) for cities and counties required to plan. Those choosing to plan under GMA may levy such a tax after voter approval. Revenues from this tax must be used solely as a public contribution to the development of capital facilities identified in the capital facilities plan.
3. Grants for implementation of GMA are available to cities and counties. Grants are made to one local agency to allocate within counties required or choosing to plan under GMA, after a regional strategy for completing the requirements of GMA and distributing the funds is developed by the counties and the cities in the county.
4. Mediation services are available through DCD.
5. Minimum Guidelines (365-150 WAC) were developed by DCD and adopted to assist counties and cities in designating resource lands and critical areas.

HELP IS AVAILABLE TO IMPLEMENT GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT

1. Regional Transportation Planning Organizations (RTPOs) are authorized as voluntary associations of local governments within a county or within contiguous counties to conduct regional transportation planning. RTPO grants are available through the Washington State Department of Transportation to do regional transportation planning.
2. Technical assistance for implementation of GMA is available to cities and counties from Growth Management Division of DCD. For more information, call the Growth Management Division at (206) 753-2222 or SCAN 234-2222.

Total growth for Washington State = 734,339 an increase of 17.8%

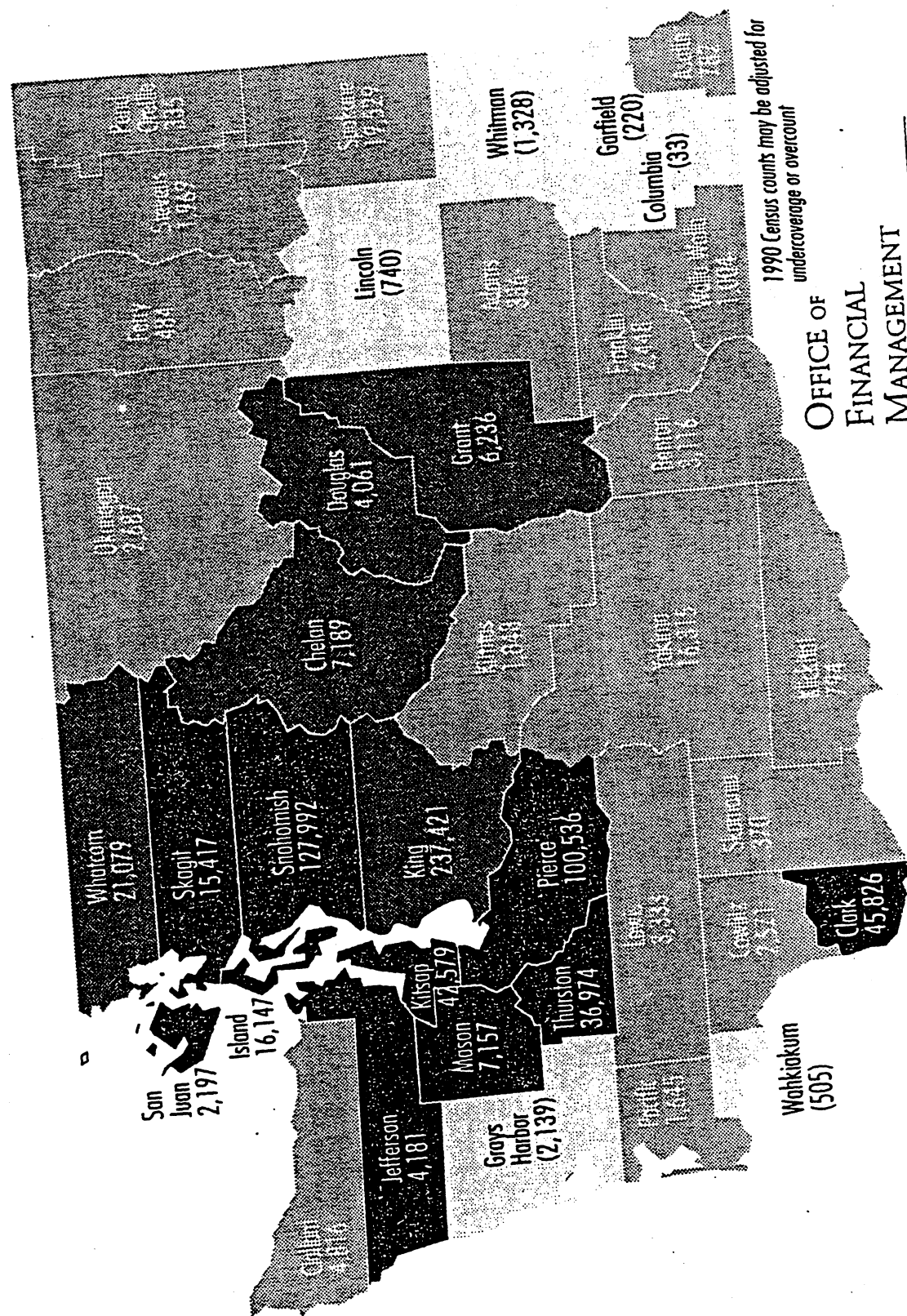
Total growth for Washington state

10.01 to 20%

0 to 10%

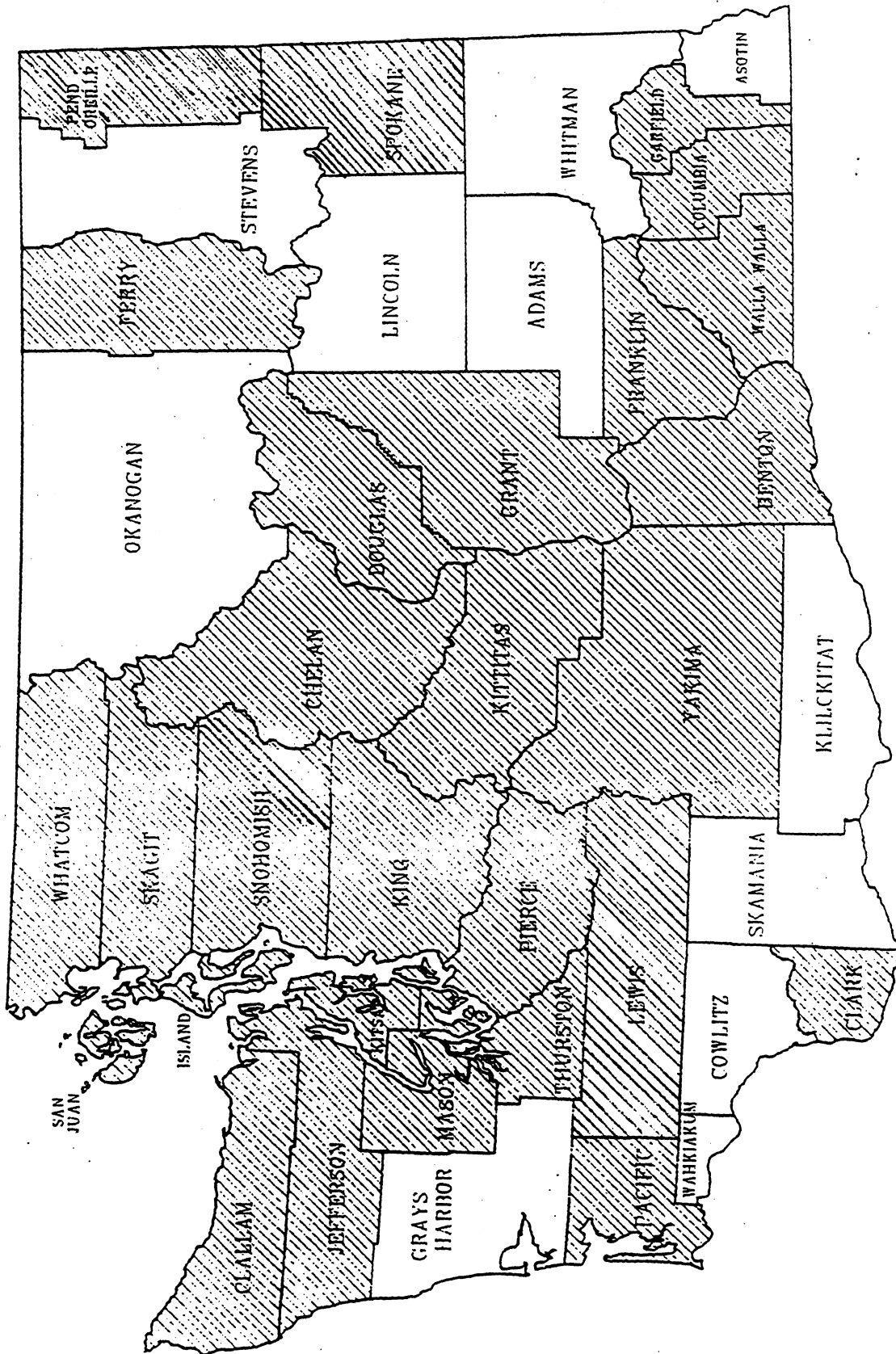
Population Lost

20% and greater



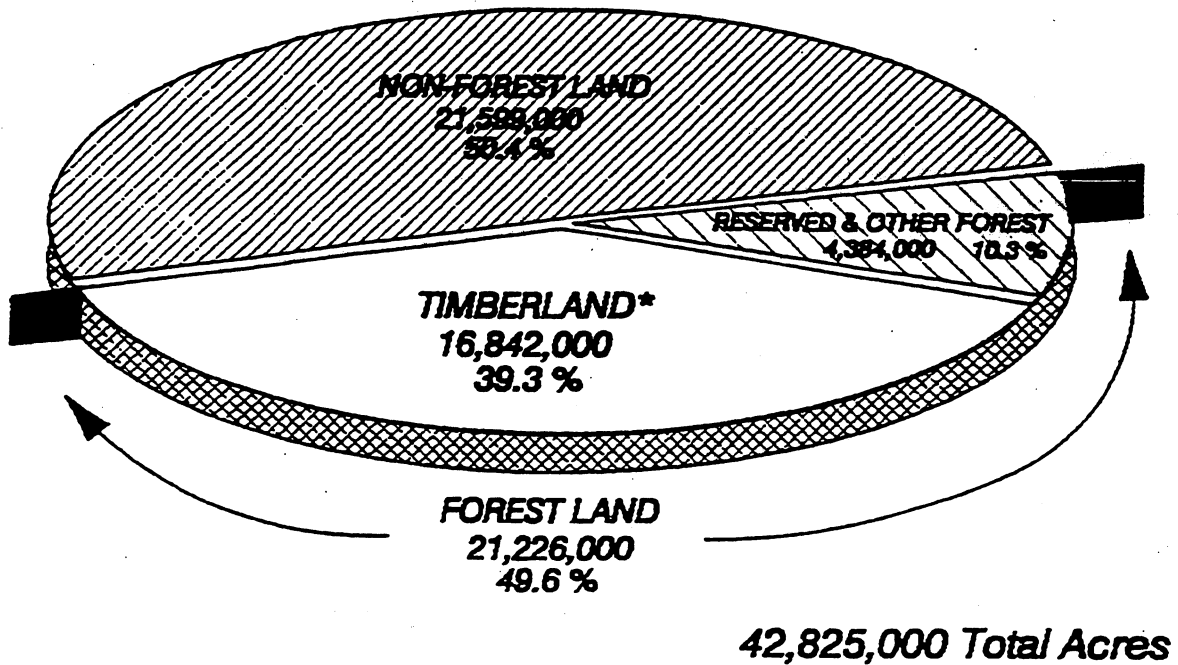
1990 Census counts may be adjusted for undercoverage or overcount

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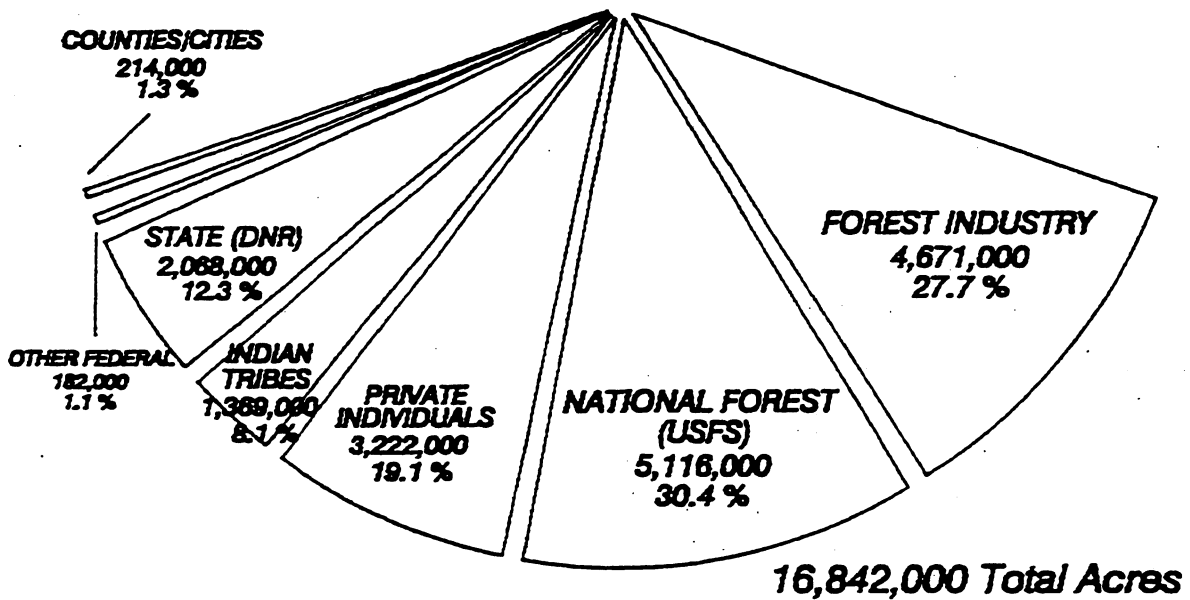


 Counties Planning Under Growth Management Act

WASHINGTON STATE'S LAND BASE, "1990"



WASHINGTON TIMBERLAND OWNERSHIP*



* **TIMBERLAND**-Forest land capable of producing 20 cubic feet or more per year of industrial wood and not withdrawn from timber utilization.

WASHINGTON TIMBERLAND BASE, "1990," BY OWNER CLASS AND COUNTY
(Eastern Washington, 1981; Western Washington, "1990")

REGIONS AND COUNTIES	NON-FEDERAL							FEDERAL					TOTAL ALL OWNERSHIPS	
	PRIVATE													
	Other Private													
	Native American	Forest Industry	Miscel- Farmer	laneous	TOTAL	TOTAL PRIVATE	County and State	Municipal	TOTAL NON- FEDERAL	National Forest	BLM	Other Federal		TOTAL FEDERAL
Thousand acres														
EASTERN WASHINGTON, 1981 (1)														
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin.	0	1	10	18	28	29	9	0	38	22	0	0	22	60
Benton.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chelan.	0	72	24	28	52	124	27	8	159	514	0	0	514	673
Columbia.	0	5	10	21	31	36	4	0	40	48	1	0	49	89
Douglas	0	0	3	3	6	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Ferry	416	51	34	76	110	577	28	1	606	407	8	0	415	1,021
Franklin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garfield.	0	1	3	7	10	11	3	0	14	43	0	0	43	57
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kittitas.	0	195	16	19	35	230	69	0	299	231	0	0	231	530
Klickitat	32	168	40	37	77	277	74	1	352	0	2	3	5	357
Lincoln	0	0	15	29	44	44	3	1	48	0	0	0	0	48
Okanogan.	251	41	83	65	148	440	183	0	623	649	10	4	663	1,286
Pend Oreille.	3	100	41	92	133	236	29	3	268	464	1	0	465	733
Spokane	0	22	79	161	240	262	15	3	280	0	0	13	13	293
Stevens	89	165	137	291	428	682	150	2	834	211	18	39	268	1,102
Walla Walla	0	2	5	9	14	16	1	2	19	0	0	0	0	19
Whitman	0	0	3	5	8	8	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Yakima.	389	56	6	7	13	458	80	0	538	286	0	3	289	827
Other counties (2).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	32	32
Eastside totals	1,180	879	509	868	1,377	3,436	676	21	4,133	2,907	40	62	3,009	7,142
WESTERN WASHINGTON, "1990" (3) (4) (5)														
Clallam	25	262	6	68	74	361	147	1	509	169	0	1	170	679
Clark	0	45	9	103	112	157	52	2	211	1	0	3	4	215
Cowlitz	0	410	8	90	98	508	68	0	576	8	0	0	8	584
Grays Harbor.	137	569	16	105	121	827	83	52	962	116	0	0	116	1,078
Island.	0	3	6	51	57	60	7	1	68	0	0	2	2	70
Jefferson	6	153	0	59	59	218	180	1	399	115	0	2	117	516
King.	1	293	0	163	163	457	61	87	605	114	1	3	118	723
Kitsap.	3	25	0	86	86	114	20	11	145	0	0	7	7	152
Lewis	0	547	89	89	178	725	116	7	848	288	0	0	288	1,136
Mason	2	209	0	90	90	301	56	6	363	100	0	0	100	463
Pacific	0	377	45	18	63	440	68	2	510	0	0	4	4	514
Pierce.	0	242	11	137	148	390	35	6	431	94	0	37	131	562
San Juan.	0	0	0	56	56	56	2	0	58	0	0	1	1	59
Skagit.	2	189	16	82	98	289	129	3	421	172	0	1	173	594
Skamania.	0	73	0	47	47	120	75	2	197	611	0	1	612	809
Snohomish	7	132	10	139	149	288	114	7	409	248	0	4	252	661
Thurston.	1	97	19	114	133	231	61	1	293	0	0	13	13	306
Wahkiakum	0	88	11	6	17	105	34	2	141	0	0	0	0	141
Whatcom	5	78	13	83	96	179	84	2	265	142	0	0	142	407
Other counties (6).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	31	31
Westside totals	189	3,792	259	1,586	1,845	5,826	1,392	193	7,411	2,209	1	79	2,289	9,700
STATEWIDE TOTALS	1,369	4,671	768	2,454	3,222	9,262	2,068	214	11,544	5,116	41	141	5,298	16,842

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Timber Harvest Summary **All Ownerships**
1991

Thousand board feet, Scribner log scale

County	OWNER CLASS									TOTAL
	Forest Industry	Private Large	Private Small	TOTAL PRIVATE	State	Other Non- Federal	Forest Service	BIA	Other Federal	ALL OWNERSHIPS
EASTERN WASHINGTON										
ASOTIN	39	1,817	3,230	5,086	0	0	1,478	0	0	6,564
CHELAN	0	5,527	1,879	7,406	1,791	0	48,016	0	0	57,213
COLUMBIA	0	767	2,247	3,014	285	0	6,978	0	0	10,277
DOUGLAS	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
FERRY	12,812	846	11,098	24,756	0	0	30,362	32,497	0	87,615
GARFIELD	209	86	403	698	0	0	9,603	0	0	10,301
KITTITAS	100,292	4,651	6,870	111,813	3,611	0	40,311	0	0	155,735
KLICKITAT	54,067	15,927	13,206	83,200	18,244	0	7,805	19,832	0	129,081
LINCOLN	0	0	4,155	4,155	1,386	0	0	0	0	5,541
OKANOGAN	20,221	127	4,986	25,334	17,862	0	39,776	25,949	0	108,921
PEND OREILLE	65,861	1,710	10,133	77,704	2,543	155	41,026	0	0	121,428
SPOKANE	3,461	3,998	22,298	29,757	634	20	0	0	0	30,411
STEVENS	103,570	18,283	42,371	164,224	15,569	0	31,564	0	823	212,180
WALLA WALLA	0	19	1,490	1,509	0	0	0	0	0	1,509
WHITMAN	0	0	764	764	0	0	0	0	0	764
YAKIMA	26,372	15,020	2,317	43,709	5,750	0	27,385	76,024	0	152,868
EASTSIDE TOTALS	386,904	68,778	127,449	583,131	67,675	175	284,304	154,302	823	1,090,410
WESTERN WASHINGTON										
CLALLAM	101,908	65,197	10,766	177,871	82,689	0	42,475	0	0	303,035
CLARK	44,689	5,208	31,844	81,741	6,872	0	0	0	0	88,613
COWLITZ	267,528	60,824	45,563	373,915	20,296	0	306	0	0	394,517
GRAYS HARBOR	295,183	87,222	31,732	414,137	13,695	21,456	12,819	13,128	0	475,235
ISLAND	0	982	5,201	6,183	269	62	0	0	0	6,514
JEFFERSON	19,490	47,888	9,502	76,880	99,095	134	17,169	0	1,200	194,478
KING	186,839	30,154	12,653	229,646	5,919	9,065	24,039	468	0	269,137
KITSAP	2,225	14,355	13,664	30,244	5,167	1,188	0	768	480	37,847
LEWIS	199,831	77,046	61,063	337,940	32,282	0	96,492	0	175	466,889
MASON	157,704	20,878	22,984	201,566	7,536	0	2,053	602	0	211,757
PACIFIC	138,340	73,228	15,690	227,258	11,617	0	0	0	0	238,875
PIERCE	94,043	33,684	20,404	148,131	10,927	118	21,276	0	7,278	187,730
SAN JUAN	0	653	11,892	12,545	634	0	0	0	0	13,179
SKAGIT	26,572	159,446	27,929	213,947	38,434	219	5,530	1,228	0	259,358
SKAMANIA	3,746	15,220	8,040	27,006	30,625	0	141,219	0	0	198,850
SNOHOMISH	54,118	110,884	32,075	197,077	38,975	82	45,614	1,400	0	283,148
THURSTON	73,167	9,361	31,759	114,287	18,415	286	0	0	491	133,479
WAKIAKUM	49,891	32,208	5,419	87,518	11,587	0	0	0	0	99,105
WHATCOM	15,168	74,480	19,167	108,815	32,438	0	10,454	57	0	151,764
WESTSIDE TOTALS	1,730,442	918,918	417,347	3,066,707	467,472	32,610	419,446	17,651	9,624	4,013,510
STATE TOTALS	2,117,346	987,696	544,796	3,649,838	535,147	32,785	703,750	171,953	10,447	5,103,920